



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS STATISTICAL REPORT

June 2024

Foreword

In this, our seventh Annual Admissions Report, we provide details of the success rate of UK undergraduate applicants by education, region, ethnicity and socio-economic background, as well as by course and college.

In 2023, 3,219 undergraduate students joined us from all over the world, a testament to Oxford's continued position as a provider of first-class teaching and learning. Everyone at Oxford is chosen based on academic potential and ability alone. In line with previous years, four-fifths (79.5%) of our undergraduate students admitted in 2023 were from the UK.

21.2% of UK undergraduates admitted came from the least advantaged backgrounds, including students from areas of social and economic disadvantage and from areas of low progression to higher education; 7.6% of UK students admitted were eligible for Free School Meals (up from 5.3% in 2021). 28.8% identified as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME).

We were delighted to welcome 22 UK state school students from backgrounds where circumstances have significantly disrupted their education as the first Astrophoria Foundation Year cohort in 2023, and to support more than 170 talented UK offer-holders from under-represented backgrounds in making a smooth transition from school to university through our academic bridging programme, Opportunity Oxford.

We remain committed to ensuring that we attract and admit students with the highest academic potential from all backgrounds, and that our student body reflects the diversity of the UK and embraces students attending all types of schools. We are acutely aware of the challenges facing some of our potential applicants, including the very uneven educational impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the rising cost of living in student decision-making.

Oxford offers one of the most generous support packages available to undergraduate UK students to ensure finance is not a barrier to study here, providing over £9.5million of financial support to those from lower-income households. Around 1 in 4 of our UK undergraduates currently receives an annual, non-repayable bursary of up to £5,800.

To ensure that we continue to help our students, we are expanding the Crankstart scheme to support students from disadvantaged and under-represented backgrounds at all stages of the academic life cycle, and launching several innovative access programmes and events to engage with students across the UK from as young as 11. We will also publish our new Access and Participation Plan, providing us with a renewed focus in attracting and supporting students who are under-represented at Oxford.



Professor Irene Tracey, CBE, FRS, FMedSci
Vice-Chancellor



Contents

page 4	Section 1. Overall numbers, including domicile
page 7	Section 2. Nation and region
page 10	Section 3. Disadvantage
page 18	Section 4. School type
page 21	Section 5. Gender

page 24	Section 6. Ethnicity
page 36	Section 7. Disability
page 37	Glossary
page 40	Guide to the Oxford admissions process
page 41	Note on HESA data

About this report

This report presents undergraduate admissions statistics for the University of Oxford over five admissions years between 2019 and 2023, broken down into chapters covering the following areas: overall numbers, domicile, nation and region, disadvantage, school type, gender, ethnicity and disability.

The report includes information for Oxford's colleges and largest courses, aggregated for the three admissions years 2021 to 2023. Aggregation has been used as small yearly figures are likely to provide a misleading picture. Nonetheless, some figures remain so small that a handful of decisions can appear to create large swings which have limited statistical value. This health warning applies even more strongly to single-year statistics for colleges and courses. The full data are available to view online: ox.ac.uk/adstats.

The report also provides some national context for Oxford's data, primarily based on figures from the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). This includes information on the numbers of students achieving Oxford's minimum standard offer: three A grades or better at A-level and equivalent Scottish qualifications. It also compares Oxford's data with the higher education sector as a whole and with the Russell Group of leading universities.

A summary of Oxford's admissions process can be found on page 40.

This report does not include statistics relating to the Astrophoria Foundation Year (AFY), which launched in 2023. Please visit the AFY website for more information about this programme: <https://foundationyear.ox.ac.uk/>.

Key points

The number of students admitted in 2023 was 3,219. Approximately four-fifths of those places (2,560) went to students living in the UK.

Between 2019 and 2023, within the total group of UK-domiciled undergraduates admitted:

- The proportion from state schools rose from 62.3%¹ to 67.6%.
- The proportion identifying as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) rose from 22.0%² to 28.8%.
- The proportion identifying as Asian rose from 9.6% in 2019 to 13.1% in 2023.
- The proportion from socio-economically disadvantaged areas rose from 12.2% to 14.4%.
- The proportion from areas of low progression to higher education reduced from 14.0% to 13.3%.
- The proportion declaring a disability rose from 9.5% to 19.0%.
- The proportion of women reduced from 54.3% to 52.2%.

¹ Percentages in this report have been rounded to one decimal place.

² Some figures may be slightly different from those presented in previous editions of this report following data corrections.

1. Overall numbers, including domicile

This section presents information on Oxford's overall numbers, as well as the domicile of Oxford's applicants, offer holders and admitted students.

OVERALL NUMBERS

- The number of students admitted in 2023 was 3,219, in line with pre-pandemic levels.

Table 1.1: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, all domiciles, 2019–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED
2023	23,211	3,721	3,219
2022	23,819	3,645	3,271
2021	24,338	3,555	3,298
2020	23,414	3,932	3,695
2019	23,026	3,895	3,286

Table 1.2: Courses with the highest number of applicants per place (all domiciles, three-year total 2021–2023)³

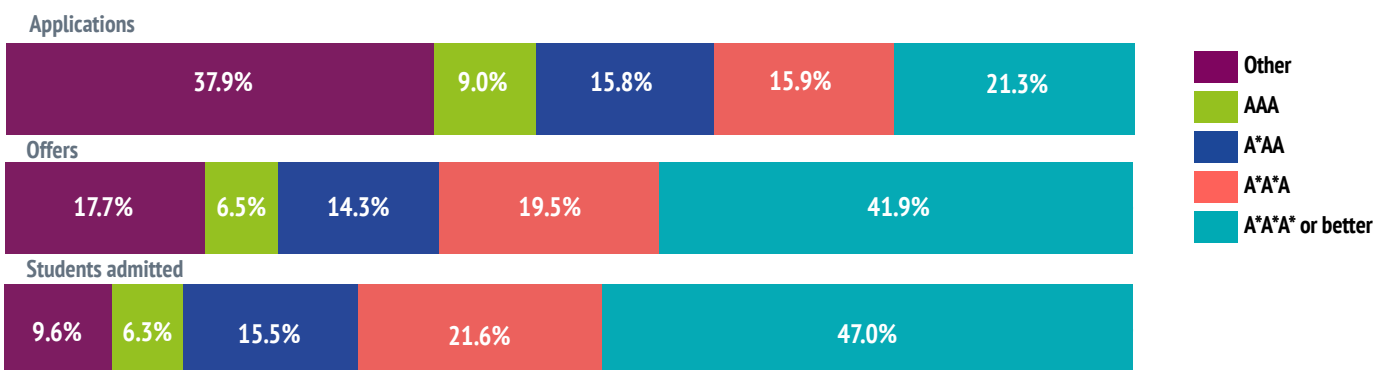
COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE	COURSE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PER PLACE
Computer Science	20	Mathematics	10.6
Economics and Management	19.7	Law*	9.3
Mathematics and Computer Science	12.8	History and Politics	9.1
Medicine	12.6	Physics	8.9
Biomedical Sciences	12.2	Philosophy, Politics and Economics	8.8

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

A-level grade profile of UK-domiciled students applying to, receiving offers from and being admitted to Oxford (2023 UK intake)[▲]

- While three A grades is Oxford's minimum standard offer for candidates taking A-levels, many courses – particularly in the sciences – require at least one A* grade.
- 53.0% of applicants and 84.1% of admitted students were awarded A*AA or better at A-level.
- 47.0% of admitted students achieved three A* grades or better at A-level. ♦

Note: Table 1.2 contains aggregated figures for the period 2021–2023. Aggregated figures for this period will appear throughout the report, most often where tables refer to data by course or by college.



³ Table based on 25 largest courses.

[▲] A-level bands are based on results data obtained from UCAS and include results from the 2023 and 2022 examination rounds.

Excludes General Studies and Critical Thinking, and candidates with fewer than three A-level results.

♦ Across the years 2020–2022 there were variations in the A-Level grades awarded.

BREAKDOWN BY DOMICILE

- Since 2019, applications from UK students and non-EU students have risen, and applications from EU students have fallen.
- UK-domiciled applicants are substantially more likely to receive an offer of a place to study at Oxford than students from outside the UK.
- Since 2019, the proportion of students admitted who are from the UK has risen to 79.5% from 78.8%, whilst the proportion from non-EU countries has increased to 16.8% from 14.1%.
- The proportion of students who applied from the EU fell to 6.8% in 2023 from 12.0% in 2019.
- Oxford does not operate quotas or targets around the nationality or domicile of students admitted to the University. The exception is Medicine, which is subject to a government restriction on the number of students with international fee status who can be admitted each year.
- The highest number of overseas applications and admitted students was from the People's Republic of China.

Table 1.3: Overall applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by area of domicile, 2019–2023

UK STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2023	14,636	2,905	2,560	63.1%	79.5%
2022	14,569	2,806	2,596	61.2%	79.4%
2021	14,401	2,781	2,691	59.2%	81.6%
2020	14,102	3,059	2,950	60.2%	79.8%
2019	13,881	3,059	2,590	60.3%	78.8%

EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2023	1,572	150	119	6.8%	3.7%
2022	1,787	163	124	7.5%	3.8%
2021	2,136	166	128	8.8%	3.9%
2020	2,745	292	266	11.7%	7.2%
2019	2,773	266	234	12.0%	7.1%

NON-EU STUDENTS	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL STUDENTS ADMITTED
2023	7,003	666	540	30.2%	16.8%
2022	7,463	676	551	31.3%	16.8%
2021	7,801	608	479	32.1%	14.5%
2020	6,567	581	479	28.0%	13.0%
2019	6,372	570	462	27.7%	14.1%

Table 1.4: Countries/regions with the highest number of applications and students admitted to Oxford, three-year total 2021–2023

COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	APPLICATIONS	COUNTRY/REGION OF DOMICILE	STUDENTS ADMITTED
UK	43,606	UK	7,847
PR China	6,691	PR China	538
United States of America	2,774	Singapore	247
India	1,883	United States of America	164
Singapore	1,744	Hong Kong	141
Hong Kong	1,342	India	74
Canada	867	Australia	54
Germany	832	France	51
Malaysia	752	Canada	50
France	618	Germany	45
Spain	599	Korea, Republic of	38

CONTEXT

UK universities by domicile of students

All UK universities (2021 intake)*



Russell Group (2021 intake)*



Oxford University (2023 intake)



*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. Excludes those of unknown domicile. See page 41 for full citation.

2. Nation and region

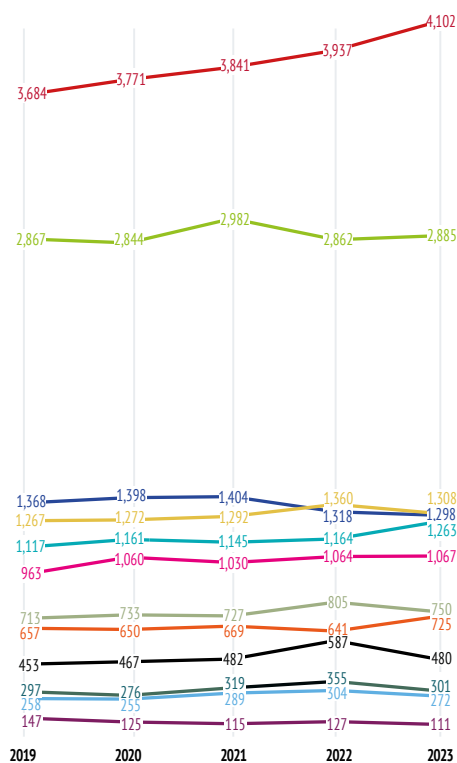
This section breaks down Oxford's UK-domiciled undergraduate student total to show the regional distribution of the University's applicants, offer holders and admitted students.

- The regional distribution of admissions to Oxford reflects population size, achievement in school and application numbers.
- London and the South East made up 47.5% of UK applications between 2021 and 2023, and 48.2% of students admitted; the rest of the UK made up 52.5% of applications and 51.8% of students admitted.

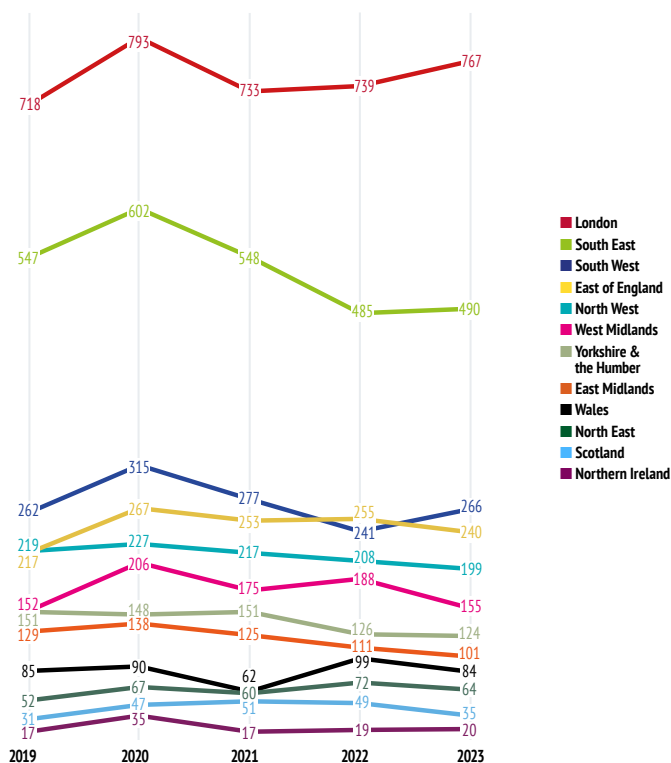
Table 2.1: Applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by UK nation and region, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK APPLICANTS	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED	REGION'S SHARE OF AAA+ STUDENTS ⁴
East Midlands	2,035	370	337	4.7%	4.3%	6.0%
East of England	3,960	802	748	9.1%	9.6%	10.0%
London	11,880	2,424	2,239	27.4%	28.7%	20.1%
North East	975	210	196	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%
North West	3,572	681	624	8.2%	8.0%	9.1%
Northern Ireland	353	57	56	0.8%	0.7%	4.3%
Scotland	865	142	135	2.0%	1.7%	4.8%
South East	8,729	1,626	1,523	20.1%	19.5%	17.3%
South West	4,020	844	784	9.3%	10.0%	7.7%
Wales	1,549	255	245	3.6%	3.1%	4.4%
West Midlands	3,161	587	518	7.3%	6.6%	7.4%
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,282	448	401	5.3%	5.1%	6.4%
Total	43,381	8,446	7,806			

Applications to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2019–2023



Students admitted to Oxford by UK nation and region, 2019–2023



⁴ See page 8

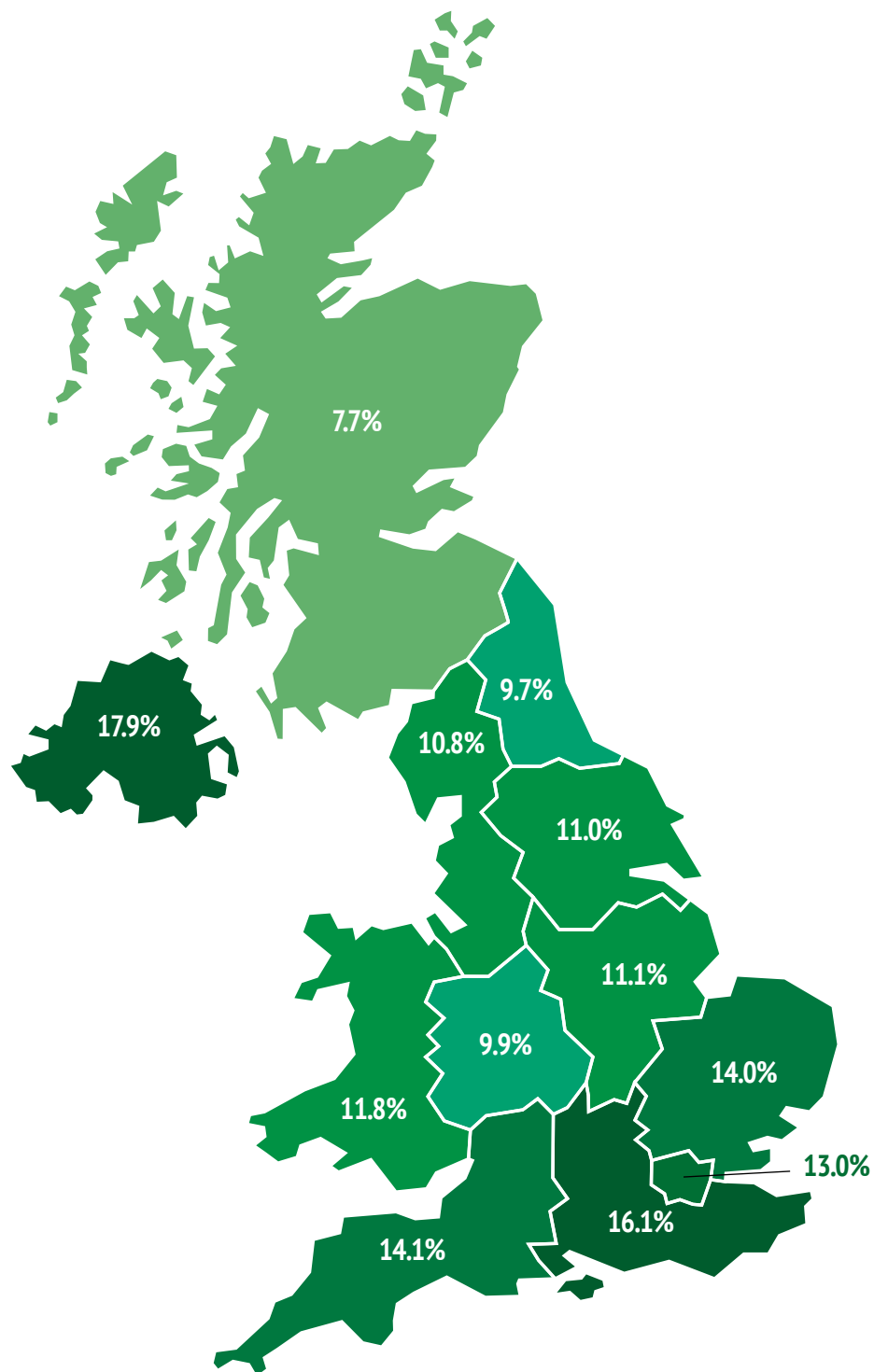
Regions are based upon home and correspondence postcodes provided on the application rather than Area of Permanent Residence (APR) supplied by UCAS. The Crown Dependencies have been excluded from the analysis.

CONTEXT

Number of students achieving AAA or better at A-level, broken down by UK nation and region*



*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

What proportion of students achieves AAA or better at A-level in UK nations and regions?*

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

3. Disadvantage

This section focuses on the backgrounds of UK-domiciled students who apply to Oxford, are made offers, and are admitted. The figures relate to differing levels of socio-economic advantage and progression to higher education across the UK, and are derived from the ACORN and POLAR⁵ demographic systems. Information on Free School Meals is also included.

ACORN is a postcode-based tool that categorises the UK's population by level of socio-economic advantage. POLAR is a similar tool that measures how likely young people are to participate in higher education based on where they live. The ACORN and POLAR systems are widely recognised measures used to set admissions targets for universities including Oxford.

Free school meal (FSM)[▲] eligibility is a measure of low household income, widely used in social policy research as an individual indicator of potential disadvantage. FSM information is now made available to Oxford by UCAS for our 2021–2023 cycles.

These systems are explained in more detail in the glossary to this report.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

The tables below show the number of applications, offers and students admitted from the two most socio-economically disadvantaged groups (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) and the two groups of young people least likely to progress to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2).

- In 2023, 14.4% of UK students admitted to Oxford came from the two most socioeconomically disadvantaged groups (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶).

Table 3.1: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶, 2019–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2023	2,596	458	365	14.4%
2022	2,492	466	401	15.5%
2021	2,375	485	460	17.3%
2020	2,316	495	467	16.0%
2019	2,097	418	313	12.2%

- In 2023, 13.3% of UK students admitted to Oxford were from the two groups with lowest progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2).

Table 3.2: Areas of low progression to higher education: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from POLAR quintiles 1 and 2, 2019–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
2023	2,345	423	337	13.3%
2022	2,376	481	426	16.6%
2021	2,288	476	450	17.0%
2020	2,123	478	454	15.6%
2019	2,079	471	355	14.0%

[▲] UCAS defines FSM eligibility as whether the applicant is known to have been eligible for Free School Meals at any time in the 6 years prior to the census day of their final KS4 year, and is only available for 18 and 19 year olds.

⁵ POLAR classification is periodically reviewed. See page 39 for classifications used in this report.

⁶ This data includes ACORN Category 4 – Financially Stretched (excluding Type 34 – Student flats and halls of residence) and ACORN Category 5 – Urban Adversity.

⁷ Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

- In 2023, 7.6% of UK students admitted to Oxford were eligible for Free School Meals (FSM). This is an increase of 2.3 percentage points since 2021. (No FSM data is available for previous years.)

Table 3.3: Free school meals: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, relating to students eligible for Free school meals, 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	FSM ELIGIBLE PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED [▲]
2023	984	228	178	7.6%
2022	792	186	159	7.3%
2021	770	129	121	5.3%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level by socio-economic group (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)**



*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22
 AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes those whose ACORN status is not known. Excludes Type 34 from ACORN category 4 – Type 34 appears in 'other ACORN categories'. See page 41 for full citation.

Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level, by areas with different likelihood of progression to higher education (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)**



*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22
 AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes those whose POLAR status is not known. See page 41 for full citation.

Breakdown of students who achieve AAA or better at A-level, by FSM eligibility (all UK universities, 2023 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)



*Most recent available data covers 2023 UCAS cycle. See page 39 for definition of UCAS cycle.

**Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR/FSM status is not known.

[▲] Excluding students whose FSM eligibility is not known.

DATA BY COURSE

These tables include figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- UK-domiciled students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) made up between 8.2% and 32.4% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 3.4: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶ by course, three-year total 2021–2023

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 AND 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	46	24	19	240	94	80	19.2%
Biochemistry	230	50	45	1,059	223	211	17.6%
Biology	163	65	52	967	251	236	18.1%
Biomedical Sciences	160	9	8	710	85	83	8.8%
Chemistry	210	80	69	1,306	378	345	16.7%
Classics	68	38	33	629	266	246	11.8%
Computer Science	347	17	16	973	71	69	18.8%
Economics and Management	381	30	26	2,009	156	150	14.8%
Engineering Science	239	38	29	1,234	344	323	8.2%
English Language and Literature	343	109	95	1,912	540	503	15.9%
Experimental Psychology	155	30	25	557	102	88	22.1%
Geography	84	30	23	808	200	176	11.6%
History	290	119	102	2,055	537	492	17.2%
History and Politics	131	23	20	706	93	88	18.5%
Law*	869	127	113	3,001	394	378	23.0%
Materials Science	30	13	10	167	72	68	12.8%
Mathematics	567	58	58	2,582	308	303	16.1%
Mathematics & Computer Science	197	13	13	768	63	63	17.1%
Medicine	1,040	99	82	2,750	352	341	19.4%
Modern Languages	117	68	57	839	391	364	13.5%
Music	36	27	25	353	208	183	12.0%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	421	87	79	2,564	422	402	16.4%
Physics	543	48	43	2,598	302	297	12.6%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	93	28	24	323	58	50	32.4%
Theology and Religion	31	17	16	220	86	78	17.0%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

⁶ This data includes ACORN Category 4 – Financially Stretched (excluding Type 34 – Student flats and halls of residence) and ACORN Category 5 – Urban Adversity.

⁷ Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

Areas of low progression to higher education

- UK-domiciled students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) made up between 9.0% and 28.3% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 3.5: Areas of low progression to higher education: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from POLAR quintiles 1 and 2 by course, three-year total 2021–2023

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	33	11	9	252	106	89	9.2%
Biochemistry	228	56	49	1,060	217	207	19.1%
Biology	156	60	50	972	255	237	17.4%
Biomedical Sciences	179	23	22	690	71	69	24.2%
Chemistry	238	88	74	1,273	368	338	18.0%
Classics	74	31	25	622	273	254	9.0%
Computer Science	283	18	18	1,036	70	67	21.2%
Economics and Management	306	25	24	2,079	161	152	13.6%
Engineering Science	213	40	32	1,255	340	318	9.1%
English Language and Literature	349	112	95	1,903	535	501	15.9%
Experimental Psychology	152	37	32	558	95	81	28.3%
Geography	99	39	33	793	191	166	16.6%
History	284	101	88	2,059	554	505	14.8%
History and Politics	126	26	22	710	90	86	20.4%
Law*	845	124	112	3,009	394	377	22.9%
Materials Science	23	11	10	173	74	68	12.8%
Mathematics	544	52	51	2,599	312	308	14.2%
Mathematics & Computer Science	157	12	12	806	63	63	16.0%
Medicine	768	90	79	3,005	358	341	18.8%
Modern Languages	130	70	59	826	389	362	14.0%
Music	37	24	22	349	208	183	10.7%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	382	81	71	2,597	426	408	14.8%
Physics	586	48	44	2,547	301	295	13.0%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	83	19	17	332	67	57	23.0%
Theology and Religion	34	15	14	217	88	80	14.9%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

⁷ Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

The following tables – and similar tables throughout this report – include figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

Note: Oxford's colleges vary in size and subject provision, admitting between around 50 and 120 UK-domiciled students each year. Permanent Private Halls (which have a different status to colleges and generally admit small numbers of students for a limited range of courses) and Harris Manchester College (which admits only mature students) have been excluded. Application numbers to individual colleges vary year on year, as does the prior academic achievement of those applicants, which can lead to fluctuations in admissions figures between colleges and among particular groups of students. Applicants to a particular college may be reallocated and eventually admitted to another college as part of Oxford's admissions process. An explanation of this system appears on page 40.

Socio-economic disadvantage

- From 2021 to 2023, the proportion of admitted students from less advantaged areas (ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶) ranged by college from 11.4% to 27.8%.

Table 3.6: Socio-economic disadvantage: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from ACORN categories 4 and 5⁶ by college, three-year total 2021–2023

	ACORN 4 AND 5			OTHER			ACORN 4 & 5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	274	40	36	1,495	245	228	13.6%
Brasenose College	288	52	45	1,584	250	229	16.4%
Christ Church	336	62	57	1,459	294	271	17.4%
Corpus Christi College	151	33	32	637	141	135	19.2%
Exeter College	167	37	32	1,193	226	205	13.5%
Hertford College	286	56	46	1,499	275	255	15.3%
Jesus College	263	47	35	1,203	231	217	13.9%
Keble College	371	50	47	1,934	281	271	14.8%
Lady Margaret Hall	290	52	47	1,001	240	226	17.2%
Lincoln College	169	32	30	1,023	204	193	13.5%
Magdalen College	443	56	46	1,973	228	211	17.9%
Mansfield College	184	61	50	661	142	130	27.8%
Merton College	213	35	24	992	197	186	11.4%
New College	237	49	42	1,609	301	287	12.8%
Oriel College	150	31	27	831	190	181	13.0%
Pembroke College	208	37	30	1,161	240	218	12.1%
Somerville College	184	43	37	1,017	257	240	13.4%
St Anne's College	252	57	51	1,015	253	237	17.7%
St Catherine's College	323	53	48	1,477	323	289	14.2%
St Edmund Hall	173	43	37	972	236	221	14.3%
St Hilda's College	187	45	36	841	246	233	13.4%
St Hugh's College	248	48	37	892	255	230	13.9%
St John's College	417	56	50	1,678	242	226	18.1%
St Peter's College	162	33	31	863	232	218	12.4%
The Queen's College	171	45	39	951	205	198	16.5%
Trinity College	215	29	23	975	183	178	11.4%
University College	292	64	61	1,019	222	205	22.9%
Wadham College	274	55	49	1,219	268	252	16.3%
Worcester College	428	74	73	2,293	262	252	22.5%
University total (2021–23)⁸	7,463	1,409	1,226	35,857	7,004	6,546	15.8%

⁶ This data includes ACORN Category 4 – Financially Stretched (excluding Type 34 – Student flats and halls of residence) and ACORN Category 5 – Urban Adversity.

⁷ Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

Areas of low progression to higher education

- From 2021 to 2023, the proportion of admitted students from areas with low progression to higher education (POLAR quintiles 1 and 2) ranged by college from 10.1% to 26.1%.

Table 3.7: Areas of low progression to higher education: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted from POLAR quintiles 1 and 2 by college, three-year total 2021–2023

	POLAR 1 AND 2			OTHER			POLAR 1 AND 2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	254	44	37	1,511	241	227	14.0%
Brasenose College	310	56	48	1,561	246	226	17.5%
Christ Church	310	48	42	1,477	307	285	12.8%
Corpus Christi College	136	34	32	648	139	134	19.3%
Exeter College	168	50	43	1,190	212	193	18.2%
Hertford College	249	57	44	1,533	273	256	14.7%
Jesus College	227	41	35	1,237	237	217	13.9%
Keble College	349	53	50	1,955	278	268	15.7%
Lady Margaret Hall	238	61	53	1,049	231	220	19.4%
Lincoln College	179	29	28	1,009	205	193	12.7%
Magdalen College	434	40	35	1,977	243	221	13.7%
Mansfield College	183	56	47	660	147	133	26.1%
Merton College	210	43	40	992	188	169	19.1%
New College	230	50	47	1,613	299	281	14.3%
Oriel College	156	26	24	824	195	184	11.5%
Pembroke College	183	31	32	1,178	244	213	13.1%
Somerville College	189	47	41	1,008	251	234	14.9%
St Anne's College	227	56	51	1,035	252	235	17.8%
St Catherine's College	285	62	50	1,511	314	287	14.8%
St Edmund Hall	162	46	35	980	232	222	13.6%
St Hilda's College	149	36	27	876	253	240	10.1%
St Hugh's College	213	50	40	925	251	226	15.0%
St John's College	380	50	44	1,711	248	232	15.9%
St Peter's College	149	33	30	871	231	219	12.0%
The Queen's College	154	42	40	963	207	196	16.9%
Trinity College	192	29	24	993	183	177	11.9%
University College	272	61	60	1,037	224	205	22.6%
Wadham College	247	41	37	1,240	280	262	12.4%
Worcester College	481	81	78	2,238	255	247	24.0%
University total (2021–23)⁸	7,009	1,380	1,213	36,205	7,008	6,535	15.7%

⁷ Excluding students whose ACORN/POLAR status is not known.

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility

- Free School Meal (FSM) eligible students made up between 2.9% and 13.3% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 3.8: Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2021–2023

	FSM ELIGIBLE			NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FSM			FSM PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	STUDENTS ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	17	8	5	200	84	72	6.5%
Biochemistry	78	20	17	1,026	233	219	7.2%
Biology	56	26	22	931	265	242	8.3%
Biomedical Sciences	51	6	4	695	80	80	4.8%
Chemistry	75	31	24	1,267	396	363	6.2%
Classics	30	11	10	593	259	236	4.1%
Computer Science	119	8	8	989	69	66	10.8%
Economics and Management	112	15	12	1,973	153	147	7.5%
Engineering Science	88	25	20	1,135	312	290	6.5%
English Language and Literature	105	43	36	1,845	523	485	6.9%
Experimental Psychology	47	11	7	545	106	92	7.1%
Geography	31	12	8	764	195	173	4.4%
History	88	38	33	1,976	549	497	6.2%
History and Politics	53	14	11	674	86	82	11.8%
Law*	334	45	37	2,784	393	377	8.9%
Materials Science	10	4	3	160	72	67	4.3%
Mathematics	189	23	22	2,586	311	308	6.7%
Mathematics & Computer Science	77	5	5	740	60	60	7.7%
Medicine	348	46	40	2,751	343	326	10.9%
Modern Languages	44	23	19	790	390	358	5.0%
Music	11	8	5	305	185	165	2.9%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	146	35	34	2,302	393	371	8.4%
Physics	173	21	20	2,528	288	280	6.7%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	30	10	8	304	59	52	13.3%
Theology and Religion	14	6	6	185	76	70	7.9%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

⁷ Excluding students whose FSM status is not known.

Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility

- From 2021 to 2023, the proportion of admitted students eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) ranged by college from 2.2% to 12.3%.

Table 3.9: Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2021–2023

	FSM ELIGIBLE			NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FSM			FSM PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁷
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	75	9	7	1,429	250	233	2.9%
Brasenose College	90	15	11	1,551	258	237	4.4%
Christ Church	137	32	28	1,360	273	252	10.0%
Corpus Christi College	52	12	11	612	141	134	7.6%
Exeter College	57	19	13	1,124	221	200	6.1%
Hertford College	97	14	13	1,448	266	245	5.0%
Jesus College	69	21	16	1,039	212	196	7.5%
Keble College	139	23	26	1,851	269	255	9.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	107	14	11	977	245	232	4.5%
Lincoln College	68	15	12	977	198	189	6.0%
Magdalen College	158	20	18	1,905	231	207	8.0%
Mansfield College	66	22	20	673	162	143	12.3%
Merton College	68	15	10	964	187	174	5.4%
New College	92	24	20	1,523	293	279	6.7%
Oriel College	47	16	13	763	179	169	7.1%
Pembroke College	75	18	11	1,090	220	200	5.2%
Somerville College	59	13	9	977	249	232	3.7%
St Anne's College	87	18	16	997	248	229	6.5%
St Catherine's College	117	24	19	1,411	318	292	6.1%
St Edmund Hall	54	7	5	892	234	219	2.2%
St Hilda's College	68	20	14	776	243	227	5.8%
St Hugh's College	81	26	20	868	242	217	8.4%
St John's College	125	20	17	1,664	242	225	7.0%
St Peter's College	64	11	9	797	220	209	4.1%
The Queen's College	49	17	17	885	195	186	8.4%
Trinity College	69	9	9	930	180	169	5.1%
University College	85	21	19	956	240	222	7.9%
Wadham College	98	21	19	1,174	257	241	7.3%
Worcester College	172	35	33	2,248	266	256	11.4%
University total (2021–23)⁸	2,546	543	458	34,125	6,836	6,361	6.7%

⁷ Excluding students whose FSM status is not known.

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

4. School type

This section shows the number of UK-domiciled students applying to, receiving offers from and admitted to Oxford by the type of school they attended: state or independent.

UK-domiciled students applying from other types of school have been excluded from the tables below. This is because the group is small, constituting only 4.9% of applications (2,127) between 2021 and 2023 and includes students from overseas or unknown schools, making it difficult to draw reliable conclusions from the numbers.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

- The proportion of students admitted to Oxford from the UK state sector in 2023 was 67.6%. This is an increase of 5.3 percentage points from 2019.
- The proportion of UK students admitted from the independent sector has decreased between 2019 and 2023.

Table 4.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type, 2019–2023

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2023	10,150	1,935	1,662	3,797	858	796	67.6%
2022	9,965	1,851	1,678	3,855	815	785	68.1%
2021	9,608	1,829	1,760	4,104	833	819	68.2%
2020	9,411	2,021	1,937	4,060	902	886	68.6%
2019	8,914	1,908	1,557	4,403	1,050	942	62.3%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*

79.9% State	20.1% Independent/other
----------------	----------------------------

Breakdown of students achieving A*A*A or better at A-level by school type (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*

76.2% State	23.8% Independent/other
----------------	----------------------------

Oxford University (2023 UK intake)⁹

67.6% State	32.4% Independent
----------------	----------------------

*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. Excludes unknown school type. See page 41 for full citation.

⁹ Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

DATA BY COURSE

This table includes figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

- State-educated UK students represented between 46.5% and 79.6% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Some courses attract more applications per available place than others, and in general UK state students apply disproportionately for the most oversubscribed subjects.
- On average, 39.3% of state applications between 2021 and 2023 were for five of the most oversubscribed subjects at Oxford (Law; Medicine; Mathematics; Philosophy, Politics and Economics; Economics & Management), compared with 31.9% of independent applications.

Table 4.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and course, three-year total 2021–2023

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	138	55	43	127	54	48	47.3%
Biochemistry	886	189	177	362	82	78	69.4%
Biology	751	224	200	331	84	80	71.4%
Biomedical Sciences	638	72	69	198	20	20	77.5%
Chemistry	1,022	305	265	472	147	143	65.0%
Classics	288	143	125	390	152	144	46.5%
Computer Science	1,084	66	64	204	21	20	76.2%
Economics and Management	1,544	110	104	767	72	68	60.5%
Engineering Science	978	224	201	458	149	142	58.6%
English Language and Literature	1,466	438	397	706	183	176	69.3%
Experimental Psychology	541	104	86	132	23	22	79.6%
Geography	559	174	144	311	52	51	73.8%
History	1,406	456	406	858	184	173	70.1%
History and Politics	597	87	78	201	22	22	78.0%
Law*	2,917	380	354	718	110	108	76.6%
Materials Science	121	61	56	75	25	23	70.9%
Mathematics	2,507	273	269	564	77	77	77.7%
Mathematics & Computer Science	777	55	55	148	17	17	76.4%
Medicine	2,807	332	309	790	108	106	74.5%
Modern Languages	550	283	250	383	167	162	60.7%
Music	194	127	105	173	97	92	53.3%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	1,920	341	319	917	147	142	69.2%
Physics	2,447	245	239	608	97	93	72.0%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	270	58	46	116	23	23	66.7%
Theology and Religion	122	60	56	105	33	32	63.6%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

⁹ Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

This table includes figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

- Individual colleges receive varying numbers and proportions of applicants from the state and independent sectors.
- The state-educated share of UK students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 56.6% to 93.7% from 2021 to 2023.

Table 4.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by school type and college, three-year total 2021–2023

	STATE			INDEPENDENT			STATE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ⁹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	1,262	201	183	437	83	80	69.6%
Brasenose College	1,411	240	218	419	57	51	81.0%
Christ Church	1,148	227	205	540	117	112	64.7%
Corpus Christi College	541	109	101	223	60	61	62.3%
Exeter College	809	166	147	503	88	83	63.9%
Hertford College	1,359	258	229	379	66	66	77.6%
Jesus College	962	178	158	440	88	82	65.8%
Keble College	1,553	210	205	679	112	106	65.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	986	203	182	245	70	73	71.4%
Lincoln College	724	142	128	431	90	91	58.4%
Magdalen College	1,699	185	163	618	95	89	64.7%
Mansfield College	735	185	163	70	12	11	93.7%
Merton College	867	155	136	309	72	70	66.0%
New College	1,104	200	186	678	139	133	58.3%
Oriel College	593	133	124	344	79	75	62.3%
Pembroke College	826	153	137	495	117	105	56.6%
Somerville College	844	215	196	323	75	71	73.4%
St Anne's College	932	213	193	274	76	75	72.0%
St Catherine's College	1,286	254	225	449	108	101	69.0%
St Edmund Hall	669	174	158	404	89	87	64.5%
St Hilda's College	662	190	169	307	97	95	64.0%
St Hugh's College	726	179	152	345	115	106	58.9%
St John's College	1,551	217	195	473	72	69	73.9%
St Peter's College	604	160	151	377	103	97	60.9%
The Queen's College	673	155	146	415	89	85	63.2%
Trinity College	733	122	114	408	85	82	58.2%
University College	921	202	180	297	78	77	70.0%
Wadham College	1,154	228	210	292	88	84	71.4%
Worcester College	2,149	279	269	488	47	45	85.7%
University total (2021–23)⁸	29,723	5,615	5,100	11,756	2,506	2,400	68.0%

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

⁹ Excluding students whose education cannot be classified as either state or independent.

5. Gender

This section breaks down Oxford's group of UK-domiciled applicants, offer holders and admitted students by gender declared on application¹⁰.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

- In each year from 2019 to 2023 Oxford admitted more UK-domiciled female undergraduates than male.

Table 5.1: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender, 2019–2023

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2023	7,444	1,551	1,337	7,192	1,354	1,223	52.2%
2022	7,383	1,495	1,379	7,186	1,311	1,217	53.1%
2021	7,411	1,542	1,486	6,990	1,239	1,205	55.2%
2020	7,110	1,661	1,598	6,992	1,398	1,352	54.2%
2019	7,145	1,678	1,407	6,736	1,381	1,183	54.3%

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by gender (2021 UK intake)*

All UK universities



Russell Group



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)¹⁰



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by gender (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*



*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

[▲]Other gender: percentages are too small to represent in diagram.

¹⁰ Oxford University data in this report uses the binary male/female options from the UCAS application, which may not reflect the gender identity of all applicants.

DATA BY COURSE

This table includes figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

- The female-to-male ratio of applications varies by course. This is reflected in the wide variations by course in the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted.
- The proportion of female students ranged from 17.1% to 81.7% between 2021 and 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 5.2: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and course, three-year total 2021–2023

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	173	74	64	114	44	35	64.6%
Biochemistry	807	168	157	495	108	102	60.6%
Biology	714	194	172	421	123	117	59.5%
Biomedical Sciences	647	66	63	228	28	28	69.2%
Chemistry	716	212	189	809	248	227	45.4%
Classics	423	192	171	277	113	108	61.3%
Computer Science	280	23	23	1,054	66	63	26.7%
Economics and Management	777	66	64	1,624	120	112	36.4%
Engineering Science	357	89	80	1,129	298	277	22.4%
English Language and Literature	1,816	508	463	453	142	136	77.3%
Experimental Psychology	594	108	94	122	26	21	81.7%
Geography	544	146	129	357	88	74	63.5%
History	1,198	366	334	1,161	294	264	55.9%
History and Politics	375	59	54	469	58	54	50.0%
Law*	2,658	323	306	1,237	200	186	62.2%
Materials Science	70	30	26	128	56	53	32.9%
Mathematics	962	103	102	2,206	265	261	28.1%
Mathematics & Computer Science	186	13	13	782	63	63	17.1%
Medicine	2,350	256	240	1,457	199	187	56.2%
Modern Languages	663	311	281	295	150	141	66.6%
Music	199	122	106	194	116	105	50.2%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	1,182	221	209	1,822	290	274	43.3%
Physics	869	71	68	2,291	282	275	19.8%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	296	66	56	121	20	18	75.7%
Theology and Religion	147	65	59	134	68	65	47.6%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

This table includes figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

- From 2021 to 2023, the proportion of UK-domiciled female students admitted to Oxford ranged by college from 43.5% to 64.4%.

Table 5.3: UK applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by gender and college, three-year total 2021–2023

	FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	777	131	122	999	158	146	45.5%
Brasenose College	1,088	166	153	796	137	122	55.6%
Christ Church	902	181	166	900	177	163	50.5%
Corpus Christi College	397	77	73	400	98	95	43.5%
Exeter College	788	151	138	583	114	101	57.7%
Hertford College	903	207	185	894	124	117	61.3%
Jesus College	680	141	128	793	138	125	50.6%
Keble College	1,100	172	165	1,224	160	154	51.7%
Lady Margaret Hall	885	189	177	416	106	98	64.4%
Lincoln College	683	137	128	517	100	96	57.1%
Magdalen College	1,401	158	143	1,025	127	115	55.4%
Mansfield College	455	126	107	394	79	75	58.8%
Merton College	587	125	118	629	109	94	55.7%
New College	959	175	156	890	175	173	47.4%
Oriel College	444	104	100	544	118	109	47.8%
Pembroke College	632	156	136	743	123	115	54.2%
Somerville College	645	184	167	561	117	111	60.1%
St Anne's College	663	180	167	612	131	122	57.8%
St Catherine's College	763	193	169	1,042	184	169	50.0%
St Edmund Hall	537	144	134	616	137	126	51.5%
St Hilda's College	577	156	138	456	138	133	50.9%
St Hugh's College	554	158	136	590	146	131	50.9%
St John's College	924	147	131	1,185	152	146	47.3%
St Peter's College	470	141	133	569	126	118	53.0%
The Queen's College	657	140	132	470	111	106	55.5%
Trinity College	569	112	107	633	100	94	53.2%
University College	609	151	138	710	139	130	51.5%
Wadham College	831	187	173	671	139	130	57.1%
Worcester College	1,501	192	189	1,235	149	141	57.3%
University total (2021–23)⁸	22,238	4,588	4,202	21,368	3,904	3,645	53.5%

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

6. Ethnicity

This section sets out what is known about the ethnicity of UK-domiciled applicants to Oxford. 5% of UK-domiciled applicants (2,185 students between 2021 and 2023) choose not to declare their ethnicity in their UCAS application. It is therefore not possible to make any statements in relation to their ethnicity and admissions status, and for that reason they have not been included in the tables below.

UK-domiciled Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) students include those who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Black (including African, Caribbean and other Black background), Asian (including Bangladeshi, Indian, Pakistani, Chinese and other Asian background), Mixed Heritage (including White & Asian, White & Black African, White & Black Caribbean and other Mixed background), Arab or any other ethnicity except White.

CONTEXT

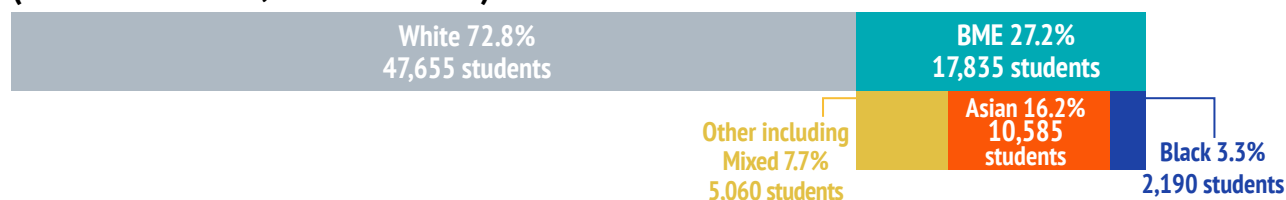
The following graphics provide context for Oxford's figures, showing the BME share of the England and Wales population, the A-level achievement of BME students, and the proportion of BME students in different parts of the UK university sector.

Note: Figures for the 2021/22 academic year (2021 intake) are the most recent available from HESA and have therefore been used in these graphics. The most recent figures available for Oxford are for the 2023/24 academic year (2023 intake).

England and Wales population now aged 19 to 25*



Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level by ethnicity (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at UK universities by ethnicity (2021 UK intake)**

All UK universities



Russell Group



Russell Group outside London



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)***



* 2021 UK census. Source: Office for National Statistics. Ethnic group by age and sex in England and Wales.

**Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

***Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

UNIVERSITY-LEVEL DATA

BME students

- The number of UK-domiciled BME applicants to Oxford has increased since 2019, as have the numbers of students receiving offers and being admitted.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as BME has risen from 22.0% in 2019 to 28.8% in 2023.

Table 6.1: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2019–2023

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2023	4,995	846	722	9,035	1,989	1,783	28.8%
2022	4,610	773	708	9,119	1,952	1,835	27.8%
2021	4,254	670	648	9,408	2,049	1,987	24.6%
2020	4,024	706	684	9,509	2,293	2,214	23.6%
2019	3,596	669	558	9,583	2,306	1,978	22.0%

Asian students

- Since 2019, applications from UK-domiciled Asian students have been increasing annually, as have offers received and students admitted.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Asian has risen from 9.6% in 2019 to 13.1% in 2023.

Table 6.2: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2019–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2023	2,731	372	327	13.1%
2022	2,490	381	354	13.9%
2021	2,258	308	295	11.2%
2020	2,135	289	277	9.6%
2019	1,901	279	243	9.6%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*

83.8% White/other BME	16.2% Asian
--------------------------	----------------

Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2021 UK intake)*

88.2% White/other BME	11.8% Asian
--------------------------	----------------

Oxford University (2023 UK intake)¹¹

86.9% White/other BME	13.1% Asian
--------------------------	----------------

*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Bangladeshi and Pakistani students

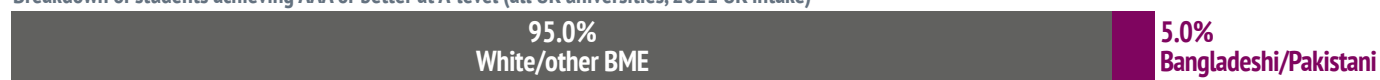
- Since 2019, the numbers of UK-domiciled Bangladeshi and Pakistani students applying to Oxford, being made offers and being admitted have risen substantially.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Bangladeshi or Pakistani rose from 2.1% in 2019 to 3.0% in 2023.

Note: Within the British Asian group, Bangladeshi and Pakistani students are considered under-represented at highly selective universities, hence their inclusion as a separate group at University level in this report.

Table 6.3: UK-domiciled Bangladeshi and Pakistani students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2019–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2023	751	92	76	3.0%
2022	680	98	88	3.5%
2021	630	82	75	2.8%
2020	618	66	59	2.0%
2019	532	67	53	2.1%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2021 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

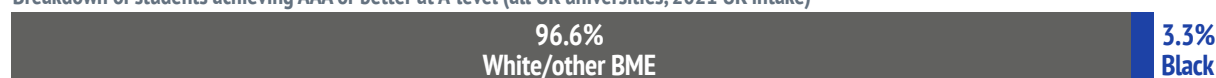
Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹²

- The numbers of UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage applying to Oxford, receiving offers and being admitted have increased from 2019 to 2023.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Black has risen from 3.2% in 2019 to 3.6% in 2023.

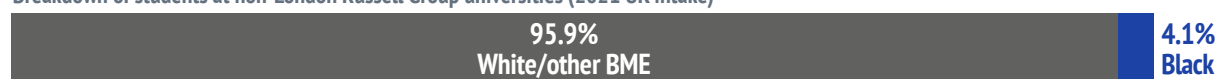
Table 6.4: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2019–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2023	699	122	91	3.6%
2022	618	100	85	3.3%
2021	597	95	92	3.5%
2020	564	109	106	3.7%
2019	498	107	80	3.2%

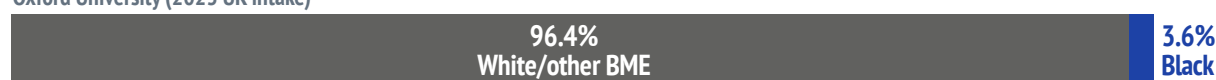
Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)**



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2021 UK intake)**



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)¹¹



**Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

¹² This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

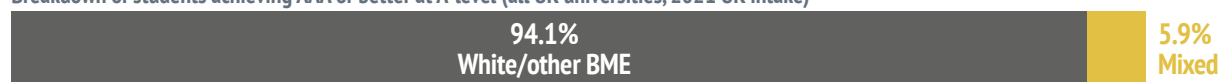
Mixed Heritage students

- The number of UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage applicants to Oxford has risen since 2019, as have the numbers of students receiving offers and being admitted.
- The proportion of UK-domiciled students admitted to Oxford who indicate in their UCAS application that they identify as Mixed Heritage rose from 8.1% in 2019 to 9.8% in 2023.

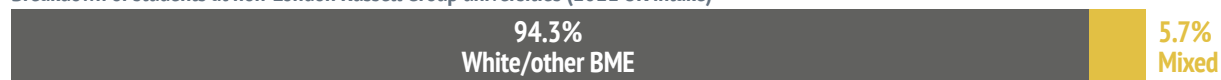
Table 6.5: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted, 2019–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
2023	1,202	287	246	9.8%
2022	1,186	242	223	8.8%
2021	1,126	223	217	8.2%
2020	1,053	262	256	8.8%
2019	969	247	206	8.1%

Breakdown of students achieving AAA or better at A-level (all UK universities, 2021 UK intake)*



Breakdown of students at non-London Russell Group universities (2021 UK intake)*



Oxford University (2023 UK intake)¹¹



*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

DATA BY COURSE

The following tables include figures for Oxford's 25 largest courses by total number of places, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

BME students

- In general, students from BME backgrounds are more likely to apply for the most competitive courses than White students.
- For example, between 2021 and 2023, 38.5% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹² and 26.4% of total UK-domiciled BME applications were for two courses: Medicine and Law*.
- By comparison, these courses attracted 13.3% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 15.1% and 50.5% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- Application numbers vary widely between courses, both in the broad BME group and within individual ethnic groups.
- Applications from UK-domiciled BME students ranged from 52 to 2,171 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 6.6: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2021–2023

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	80	35	28	194	80	69	28.9%
Biochemistry	419	81	76	842	191	179	29.8%
Biology	234	69	63	860	243	222	22.1%
Biomedical Sciences	300	15	13	544	74	73	15.1%
Chemistry	411	108	97	1061	340	310	23.8%
Classics	133	66	57	509	229	212	21.2%
Computer Science	562	25	24	694	58	56	30.0%
Economics and Management	1,158	91	84	1,117	93	90	48.3%
Engineering Science	591	135	118	832	238	226	34.3%
English Language and Literature	452	125	109	1,695	509	479	18.5%
Experimental Psychology	201	27	23	489	105	90	20.4%
Geography	143	44	39	709	185	162	19.4%
History	427	155	132	1,798	487	453	22.6%
History and Politics	157	21	20	643	92	85	19.0%
Law*	1,488	178	167	2,237	333	316	34.6%
Materials Science	63	22	19	127	63	59	24.4%
Mathematics	955	115	113	2,103	248	245	31.6%
Mathematics & Computer Science	379	26	26	530	48	48	35.1%
Medicine	2,171	231	214	1,422	219	210	50.5%
Modern Languages	148	70	63	766	376	348	15.3%
Music	71	42	37	302	189	169	18.0%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	1,076	168	157	1,707	330	316	33.2%
Physics	831	94	94	2,211	249	240	28.1%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	115	21	16	281	62	56	22.2%
Theology and Religion	52	28	27	213	101	96	22.0%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

¹² This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

Asian students

- UK-domiciled Asian students made up between 4.4% and 33.0% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 53.1% of applications from UK-domiciled Asian students from 2021 to 2023 were for five highly competitive courses (Medicine; Law*; Philosophy, Politics and Economics; Economics & Management; Mathematics), as compared to 33.8% of other students.

Table 6.7: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	27	11	8	8.2%
Biochemistry	232	40	36	14.1%
Biology	111	35	31	10.9%
Biomedical Sciences	168	6	6	7.0%
Chemistry	219	38	36	8.8%
Classics	39	19	15	5.6%
Computer Science	355	15	14	17.5%
Economics and Management	766	57	54	31.0%
Engineering Science	350	80	70	20.3%
English Language and Literature	176	45	39	6.6%
Experimental Psychology	101	12	9	8.0%
Geography	58	18	15	7.5%
History	156	56	49	8.4%
History and Politics	55	9	9	8.6%
Law*	737	78	74	15.3%
Materials Science	39	17	14	17.9%
Mathematics	604	70	68	19.0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	242	15	15	20.3%
Medicine	1,326	146	140	33.0%
Modern Languages	37	19	18	4.4%
Music	27	15	12	5.8%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	541	73	73	15.4%
Physics	489	57	57	17.1%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	43	9	7	9.7%
Theology and Religion	29	19	18	14.6%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹²

- UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage comprised up to 7.0% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.
- 38.5% of applications from UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2021 to 2023 were for two highly competitive courses: Medicine and Law*. By comparison, these courses attracted 13.3% of applications from UK-domiciled White students.
- Six of Oxford's 25 largest courses each received ten applications or fewer from students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage from 2021 to 2023, and as a result admitted only very small numbers.

Table 6.8: UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	5	3	2	2.1%
Biochemistry	54	12	11	4.3%
Biology	16	3	3	1.1%
Biomedical Sciences	50	1	0	0.0%
Chemistry	41	25	19	4.7%
Classics	10	6	5	1.9%
Computer Science	83	1	1	1.3%
Economics and Management	153	14	11	6.3%
Engineering Science	73	12	10	2.9%
English Language and Literature	63	27	24	4.1%
Experimental Psychology	22	2	2	1.8%
Geography	10	4	3	1.5%
History	49	26	24	4.1%
History and Politics	23	4	3	2.9%
Law*	300	39	34	7.0%
Materials Science	8	2	2	2.6%
Mathematics	74	14	14	3.9%
Mathematics & Computer Science	46	3	3	4.1%
Medicine	437	33	28	6.6%
Modern Languages	18	9	7	1.7%
Music	3	2	1	0.5%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	179	32	26	5.5%
Physics	46	3	3	0.9%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	15	4	3	4.2%
Theology and Religion	8	3	3	2.4%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

¹² This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 3.8% and 15.5% of UK intakes from 2021 to 2023 for Oxford's 25 largest courses.

Table 6.9: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by course, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies	42	18	15	15.5%
Biochemistry	114	25	25	9.8%
Biology	92	28	26	9.1%
Biomedical Sciences	62	7	6	7.0%
Chemistry	124	36	33	8.1%
Classics	72	36	32	11.9%
Computer Science	80	4	4	5.0%
Economics and Management	192	18	18	10.3%
Engineering Science	131	36	32	9.3%
English Language and Literature	177	42	36	6.1%
Experimental Psychology	61	10	9	8.0%
Geography	67	21	20	10.0%
History	182	62	49	8.4%
History and Politics	60	5	5	4.8%
Law*	333	40	38	7.9%
Materials Science	12	3	3	3.8%
Mathematics	224	26	26	7.3%
Mathematics & Computer Science	66	7	7	9.5%
Medicine	247	31	28	6.6%
Modern Languages	83	38	34	8.3%
Music	41	25	24	11.7%
Philosophy, Politics and Economics	278	52	47	9.9%
Physics	234	26	26	7.8%
Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistics	43	5	4	5.6%
Theology and Religion	13	6	6	4.9%

*Including Law/Law with Studies in Europe

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

DATA BY OXFORD COLLEGE

The following tables include figures for 29 of Oxford's undergraduate-admitting colleges, aggregated from 2021 to 2023.

BME students

- UK-domiciled BME students made up between 21.9% and 35.8% of colleges' UK intakes from 2021 to 2023.

Table 6.10: UK-domiciled BME students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2021–2023

	BME STUDENTS			WHITE STUDENTS			BME PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
Balliol College	533	76	70	1,149	205	193	26.6%
Brasenose College	468	72	64	1,326	227	207	23.6%
Christ Church	628	123	115	1,078	224	206	35.8%
Corpus Christi College	263	58	54	484	109	109	33.1%
Exeter College	389	70	62	908	191	174	26.3%
Hertford College	564	80	73	1,155	244	222	24.7%
Jesus College	450	81	68	944	196	183	27.1%
Keble College	829	92	90	1,392	230	221	28.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	458	77	73	788	211	196	27.1%
Lincoln College	346	50	47	779	177	168	21.9%
Magdalen College	709	74	65	1570	204	186	25.9%
Mansfield College	282	64	59	534	134	120	33.0%
Merton College	331	56	46	823	173	162	22.1%
New College	566	88	80	1,180	253	241	24.9%
Oriel College	296	55	46	619	156	154	23.0%
Pembroke College	494	79	72	798	195	175	29.1%
Somerville College	383	78	70	773	220	206	25.4%
St Anne's College	449	75	72	775	229	210	25.5%
St Catherine's College	627	91	84	1,109	274	247	25.4%
St Edmund Hall	331	72	70	755	204	185	27.5%
St Hilda's College	363	74	70	628	214	196	26.3%
St Hugh's College	403	97	83	680	194	176	32.0%
St John's College	696	89	76	1,306	203	195	28.0%
St Peter's College	339	68	62	648	188	180	25.6%
The Queen's College	324	65	58	744	181	176	24.8%
Trinity College	392	63	55	751	144	141	28.1%
University College	480	79	72	782	203	193	27.2%
Wadham College	462	93	80	974	229	219	26.8%
Worcester College	858	100	97	1,777	238	231	29.6%
University total (2021–23)⁸	13,859	2,289	2,078	27,562	5,990	5,605	27.0%

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Asian students

- UK-domiciled Asian students made up between 8.7% and 15.8% of colleges' UK intakes from 2021 to 2023.

Table 6.11: UK-domiciled Asian students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	285	36	33	12.5%
Brasenose College	252	34	32	11.8%
Christ Church	329	51	50	15.6%
Corpus Christi College	143	29	24	14.7%
Exeter College	204	33	32	13.6%
Hertford College	318	43	40	13.6%
Jesus College	230	43	37	14.7%
Keble College	480	41	41	13.2%
Lady Margaret Hall	255	35	33	12.3%
Lincoln College	182	23	23	10.7%
Magdalen College	362	34	30	12.0%
Mansfield College	144	24	20	11.2%
Merton College	179	21	18	8.7%
New College	311	39	36	11.2%
Oriel College	183	29	24	12.0%
Pembroke College	262	38	37	15.0%
Somerville College	218	29	24	8.7%
St Anne's College	233	28	28	9.9%
St Catherine's College	325	41	37	11.2%
St Edmund Hall	182	41	40	15.7%
St Hilda's College	201	35	36	13.5%
St Hugh's College	228	48	41	15.8%
St John's College	361	35	29	10.7%
St Peter's College	195	34	31	12.8%
The Queen's College	159	31	28	12.0%
Trinity College	221	32	31	15.8%
University College	256	38	36	13.6%
Wadham College	246	47	39	13.0%
Worcester College	457	51	50	15.2%
University total (2021–23)⁸	7,479	1,061	976	12.7%

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

Students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage¹²

- UK-domiciled students with Black African or Black Caribbean heritage made up between 1.0% and 6.7% of colleges' UK intakes from 2021 to 2023.

Table 6.12: UK-domiciled Black students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	47	7	8	3.0%
Brasenose College	53	7	4	1.5%
Christ Church	81	13	12	3.7%
Corpus Christi College	38	8	8	4.9%
Exeter College	50	9	7	3.0%
Hertford College	51	8	6	2.0%
Jesus College	64	5	3	1.2%
Keble College	95	8	9	2.9%
Lady Margaret Hall	91	15	13	4.8%
Lincoln College	46	8	6	2.8%
Magdalen College	79	8	8	3.2%
Mansfield College	55	12	12	6.7%
Merton College	36	5	2	1.0%
New College	57	14	12	3.7%
Oriel College	32	6	4	2.0%
Pembroke College	69	10	5	2.0%
Somerville College	44	12	11	4.0%
St Anne's College	85	15	13	4.6%
St Catherine's College	117	10	7	2.1%
St Edmund Hall	37	9	8	3.1%
St Hilda's College	56	13	10	3.8%
St Hugh's College	63	14	13	5.0%
St John's College	122	13	12	4.4%
St Peter's College	49	12	9	3.7%
The Queen's College	37	8	8	3.4%
Trinity College	60	15	11	5.6%
University College	70	13	9	3.4%
Wadham College	65	13	12	4.0%
Worcester College	151	17	18	5.5%
University total (2021–23)⁸	1,914	317	268	3.5%

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

¹² This includes students who indicated on their UCAS application that they identified as Black – Caribbean, Black – African or Black – other background.

Mixed Heritage students

- UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students made up between 5.1% and 13.1% of colleges' UK intakes from 2021 to 2023.

Table 6.13: UK-domiciled Mixed Heritage students: applications to Oxford, offers made and students admitted by college, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED ¹¹
Balliol College	167	29	25	9.5%
Brasenose College	133	26	23	8.5%
Christ Church	173	48	42	13.1%
Corpus Christi College	60	17	18	11.0%
Exeter College	92	22	19	8.1%
Hertford College	165	26	25	8.5%
Jesus College	122	26	22	8.8%
Keble College	192	35	32	10.3%
Lady Margaret Hall	86	23	23	8.6%
Lincoln College	95	16	15	7.0%
Magdalen College	212	29	24	9.6%
Mansfield College	64	19	17	9.5%
Merton College	88	22	19	9.1%
New College	169	30	28	8.7%
Oriel College	65	18	16	8.0%
Pembroke College	125	26	25	10.1%
Somerville College	96	31	29	10.5%
St Anne's College	106	24	24	8.5%
St Catherine's College	143	34	35	10.6%
St Edmund Hall	87	18	19	7.5%
St Hilda's College	81	20	17	6.4%
St Hugh's College	85	27	22	8.5%
St John's College	177	38	33	12.2%
St Peter's College	73	18	18	7.4%
The Queen's College	105	19	15	6.4%
Trinity College	83	13	10	5.1%
University College	104	26	25	9.4%
Wadham College	119	27	24	8.0%
Worcester College	151	17	18	5.5%
University total (2021–23)⁸	3,514	752	686	8.9%

⁸ Total includes Permanent Private Halls and Harris Manchester College.

¹¹ Excluding students whose ethnicity status is not declared.

7. Disability

This section sets out the number and proportion of UK-domiciled students who declare a disability on application to Oxford.

- The number of students declaring a disability on application, the number of those students receiving offers and the number being admitted, has been increasing year on year since 2019.
- In 2023, 19.0% of admitted students had declared a disability on application, 9.5 percentage points higher than in 2019.

Table 7.1: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability, 2019–2023

	DISABILITY			NO KNOWN DISABILITY			PROPORTION DECLARING A DISABILITY OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	
2023	2,727	581	487	11,909	2,324	2,073	19.0%
2022	1,833	374	333	12,736	2,432	2,263	12.8%
2021	1,595	326	311	12,806	2,455	2,380	11.6%
2020	1,519	325	307	12,583	2,734	2,643	10.4%
2019	1,349	303	245	12,532	2,756	2,345	9.5%

Table 7.2: UK-domiciled students declaring a disability by category of disability, three-year total 2021–2023

	APPLICATIONS	OFFERS	ADMITTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL UK STUDENTS ADMITTED
Autistic spectrum disorder	694	167	145	1.8%
Blind/partial sight	104	23	22	0.3%
Deaf/partial hearing	118	22	20	0.3%
Learning difficulty*	1,564	281	252	3.2%
Longstanding illness	571	122	110	1.4%
Mental health	1,725	356	303	3.9%
Multiple disabilities	683	152	135	1.7%
Other disability	569	126	114	1.5%
Wheelchair/mobility	127	32	30	0.4%
Total with declared disability	6,155	1,281	1,131	14.4%
No declared disability	37,451	7,211	6,716	85.6%
Total	43,606	8,492	7,847	100.0%

*including dyslexia, dyspraxia and ADHD

CONTEXT

Breakdown of students at UK universities by disability status

All UK universities (2021 UK intake)*

82.3%	17.7%
no known disability	disability

Russell Group (2021 UK intake)*

82.9%	17.1%
no known disability	disability

Oxford University (2023 UK intake)

81.0%	19.0%
no known disability	disability

*Most recent available national data covers 2021 intake: defined as first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22 AAA+ pool includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

Glossary

ACORN

ACORN is a postcode-based tool that categorises the UK's population by level of socio-economic advantage. ACORN uses a range of data – such as accommodation type, household income, population density and lifestyle habits – to produce estimates of the characteristics of each individual household and postcode. Category 4 is described as 'financially stretched'; category 5 as 'urban adversity'. Both groups are characterised by lower-than-average household incomes. ACORN categories 4 and 5 represent 15.9% of UK students achieving three A grades or better at A-level at UK universities*.

Admitted

'Students admitted' refers to students who have been made an offer of a place at Oxford, met any conditions of that offer, and indicated that they intend to take up their place.

Applications

'Applications' refers to students who submit a UCAS application by the 15 October deadline for an undergraduate course at Oxford.

Applications by college

In tables that feature application numbers by college, the figures include those applicants who indicated a college of preference on their application, and anyone who made an open application who was then allocated to that college. Applicants considered by one college may still receive an offer from another college.

Colleges

Oxford University is made up of over 30 colleges and halls. It is these colleges that admit undergraduate students to the University. All colleges have signed up to a Common Framework for Admissions which means the same application process for each course at every college. The colleges work together during the admissions process to ensure that the best applicants are successful, regardless of the college that initially considers their application.

Most colleges offer most courses but the exact mix – and the number of places on each course – does vary between colleges. For more information about colleges, please see ox.ac.uk/ugcolls.

Courses

'Courses' refers to Oxford's undergraduate degree programmes. Students apply for these courses through UCAS. Some of these courses are in single subjects (eg History or Geography), while others are joint courses combining two or more subjects (eg Mathematics and Computer Science). Most courses are three or four years long and lead to a BA Honours degree or a Master's degree (eg MEarthSci or MMath). For more information, please see ox.ac.uk/courses.

Disability

Data in this report refer to disabilities that students have declared on their UCAS application. Students may also declare disabilities at later stages of the application process, or at any point during their course. For more information about the support available to disabled students, please see ox.ac.uk/disability.

*First-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students, academic year 2021/22. Includes equivalent Scottish qualifications. See page 41 for full citation.

Disadvantage

Oxford uses various measures of disadvantage when considering applications, from various sources of available data. The main measures are:

- Educational disadvantage, which looks at the average performance of schools at GCSE and A-level.
- Socio-economic disadvantage, which looks at ACORN and POLAR data for the applicant's home postcode.

Oxford is also aware of students who have been in care, based on information provided in the UCAS application. For more information, please see ox.ac.uk/context.

Domicile

A student's domicile refers to their country of permanent residence, as provided on their UCAS application. This is not necessarily their nationality, but it is the country where they usually live.

For example, 'UK-domiciled students' includes students with non-British nationality who are permanently resident in the UK (not just here for the purposes of education). It does not include UK students who live permanently outside the UK.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic origin of UK students, as declared on the UCAS application. Our data includes only those applicants who have indicated their ethnicity, so it does not include those who choose not to say (5% of applicants in the three years 2021–23). Ethnicity data is not available to universities during the admissions process: UCAS shares this data after all the admissions decisions have been made.

Free School Meals

Free school meals (FSM) eligibility is a measure of household income widely used in social policy research as an individual indicator of potential disadvantage.

FSM data is collected through UCAS for 18 and 19 years olds, and indicates whether or not the applicant is known to have been eligible for Free School Meals at any time in their 6 years prior to the census day of their final KS4 year.

Verified information regarding the FSM eligibility of Oxford applicants for 2021–2023 cycles is provided by UCAS.

Gender

This report uses the binary female/male options from the UCAS application, which may not reflect the gender identity of all applicants.* The University welcomes students who wish to take, or have taken, steps to change the gender identity they were assigned at birth, and those who do not identify with a permanent binary gender identity. For more information, please see <https://edu.admin.ox.ac.uk/transgender>.

* For the data in this report (UCAS cycle 2023 and previously), UCAS allowed applicants to select only 'Male' or 'Female'. (For UCAS cycle 2024, UCAS changed their question on gender to include more options.)

Offers

Applications to Oxford are all considered together, and then shortlisted applicants are invited to interview. Around a third of those who are interviewed are then made an offer of a place. Most offers have conditions attached, such as achieving a particular set of grades at A-level, as specified for an applicant's chosen course. 'Offers' in this report includes all those students who receive an offer.

The number of offers for any particular college may be higher than their application numbers as students may be moved between colleges during the application process. This is to ensure that the best applicants are successful, regardless of the college that initially considers their application.

Open application

Applicants can indicate a college of preference when they complete their UCAS application or they can make an open application. Open applicants are then allocated to a college. After this allocation, colleges review all their applications in exactly the same way: they make no distinction between direct and open applicants.

POLAR

POLAR is a postcode-based tool that measures how likely young people are to participate in higher education based on where they live. POLAR quintiles are calculated by dividing the number of young people in local areas who enter higher education aged 18 or 19 by the overall young population in those areas. POLAR quintiles 1 and 2 represent 17.1% of UK students achieving three A grades or better at A-level at UK universities.

The POLAR classification is continuously developed and updated. 2021–23 data in this report are from POLAR4. Previous years' data are from POLAR3.

School type

Data on school type use the standard UCAS school type categories, as declared by schools and colleges. These school types are grouped as follows:

School group	School sub-group	Notes
State	Academy	
	Comprehensive	
	FE institutions	Tertiary colleges and all types of further education college
	Grammar	
	Sixth form college	
	Other maintained	Other secondary schools, special schools and city technology colleges
Independent	Independent	
Other	Individual/Unknown	Those applicants who applied online through UCAS without applying via a UCAS apply base (usually their school or college), or those where their apply base's school type is unknown
	Other UK institutions	Mainly comprises language schools and HE institutions, but also includes a few other UK institutions that are not classified as either state or independent
	Overseas schools	

UCAS cycle

When tables or text in this report refer to an individual year, that year relates to a UCAS 'cycle'. For example, data labelled '2023' refers to the UCAS cycle in which applications were made by 15 October 2022, mostly for entry in October 2023 (a minority of applicants in this cycle will have deferred entry to October 2024).

Guide to the Oxford admissions process

- Candidates apply to Oxford through UCAS. The Oxford deadline is 15 October, except where this falls on a weekend.
- As part of their application, students can specify a college, but nearly a fifth of candidates make an 'open' application. Open applications are automatically allocated to a college with a lower number of direct applicants for the course, ensuring that candidates are distributed as equally as possible.
- Typically, Oxford aims to interview three candidates for every place. Shortlisting for interview is done to a centrally agreed set of criteria for each course and takes into account all the information from the UCAS form, including any factors that might provide context to past or predicted grades.
- During shortlisting, many courses reallocate candidates from one college to another. This ensures that the best candidates University-wide are selected for interview by an Oxford college, even if it is not the college to which they originally applied.
- Shortlisted candidates are interviewed in early December by the college to which they applied, or the one to which they were reallocated. Some courses, for example Medicine, only consider college preferences once the shortlisted candidates have been chosen.
- Candidates' interview performance adds to the information already gathered, and decisions are then made as to who should receive an offer. Again, this is discussed at course level to ensure the overall best candidates are selected. As a result of open applications and reallocations, around a third of successful candidates get an offer from a college they didn't initially select.
- Offers go out to candidates in January. The number of offers exceeds the number of places available, to allow for candidates who decline their offer, withdraw, or fail to meet their offer conditions.
- Competition for places is high for all Oxford undergraduate courses, but some courses have many more applicants per available place than others. This is one reason why offer and admission rates vary noticeably between courses.
- Success rates are also influenced by the fixed number of undergraduates admitted annually by each college, and by the courses offered at any given college. As some colleges receive far more direct applications than others, the reallocation process described above is used to move candidates between colleges and ensure fair chances regardless of where candidates originally applied.

Further information on this process and how to apply is available at www.ox.ac.uk/study.

Note on HESA data

Data

The data presented in Section 1 ('Overall numbers, including domicile') have been restricted to all first-year, first-degree undergraduate students in academic year 2021/22 in the UK. In all other sections, the data comprise all first-year, first-degree, UK-domiciled undergraduate students in academic year 2021/22 in the UK. NB: This includes students domiciled in Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man.

The AAA+ A-level pool comprises students who achieved at least AAA at GCE/VCE A-level (excluding General Studies and Critical Thinking), or at least AA at Scottish Advanced Higher and at least AAAAB at Scottish Higher. Students with equivalent qualifications, eg equivalent in IB points, are removed from this pool. When the AAA+ A-level pool is broken down into its constituent categories (A*AA, A*A*A, A*A*A*), candidates obtaining at least AA at Scottish Advanced Higher and at least AAAAB at Scottish Higher are included in every category.

ACORN categories 4 and 5 presented here do not include Type 34 ('Student flats and halls of residence'), which falls within category 4. This type is included within the remaining ACORN categories.

The information available for school type is: state, independent, unknown.

The data provided for gender records the sex of the student, as opposed to the gender with which they identify. 'Other' is included for students whose sex aligns with terms such as intersex, androgyne, intergender, ambigender, gender fluid, polygender and gender queer. Further details are available here: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/support/definitions/students>.

Students with unknown ACORN, POLAR, FSM eligibility, school type, domicile, region and ethnicity status are excluded from the relevant analyses.

'Russell Group excluding London universities' comprises the following subset of the Russell Group:

University of Birmingham	University of Glasgow	Queen's University Belfast
University of Bristol	University of Leeds	University of Sheffield
University of Cambridge	University of Liverpool	University of Southampton
Cardiff University	University of Manchester	University of Warwick
Durham University	Newcastle University	University of York
University of Edinburgh	University of Nottingham	
University of Exeter	University of Oxford	

Rounding Policy

The data presented adhere to HESA's rounding methodology:

- 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0.
- All other numbers are rounded to the nearest multiple of 5.
- Percentages based on fewer than 22.5 individuals are suppressed.
- Averages based on 7 or fewer individuals are suppressed.

Source

HESA Student Record 2021/22.

Copyright Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited.

Neither the Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited nor HESA Services Limited can accept responsibility for any inferences or conclusions derived by third parties from data or other information supplied by the Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited or HESA Services Limited.



This report is also
available online at:
ox.ac.uk/adstats